

five feet distant from my chair, and I noted at once that he looked like a wild bird, his ruffled plumage being in perfect condition, unfrayed and unstained. In a moment he caught sight of me and flew away.

A heavy snow-storm set in the next day. It was followed within the week by another. Wintry weather prevailed generally up to January 29. On that day I was told by a neighbor — Edward Woodman, Esq. — that he believed a Mockingbird had been visiting his grounds for several days. There, on January 31, I saw the bird again. He was rather shy and quite silent, and soon flew away.

I published a notice of this interesting winter visitor in the Portland 'Daily Press' of February 2, hoping, if he were an escaped cage bird, that the fact would thus be brought out. Nothing, however, was elicited. Enquiries of local bird fanciers also failed to lead to the knowledge of any lost pet bird.

I now met with the wanderer nearly every day. About three o'clock of the afternoon of February 11, the sun shining warmly in a still, crisp air, he took up a position in the top of a tall elm before the same window from which I first saw him, and sang loudly for a few moments when he was apparently frightened away by passers-by. On February 15, I saw him for the last time, feeding on the berries of a mountain-ash. Four days later, — just one month from his first appearance, — Mrs. Charles J. Chapman, a neighbor and an entirely competent witness, reported to me that he had that morning visited her grounds in search of mountain-ash berries.

I have been able to find but one previous record of a supposed wild Mockingbird in Maine, — a very indefinite note by Mr. G. A. Boardman in the 'American Naturalist,' Vol. V, April, 1871, p. 121. It is this note, apparently, to which reference is made in 'New England Bird Life,' Vol. I, p. 62. — NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Me.*

Turdus lawrencii Coues. — In 1878, George N. Lawrence described a new Thrush from the upper Amazon, as *Turdus brunneus*,¹ evidently unaware that the same name had been previously applied by Brewer, in 1852, to the North American species now known as *Turdus fuscescens*. A year later, Dr. Coues published the third instalment of his Ornithological Bibliography, in which he inserted the title of Lawrence's paper with the following comment: "N. B. There is more than one *Turdus brunneus* of earlier authors. The present belongs to the section of the genus including *T. leucomelus*, *albiventris*, &c. If a proper *Turdus*, stet *Turdus lawrencii*, nobis, hoc loco, species renovata."² *Turdus lawrencii* seems to have been overlooked by subsequent writers, and is not mentioned even in Seebohm's Monograph of the Turdidæ (Brit. Mus. Cat. Birds, V,

¹ Ibis, 4th Ser., II, Jan., 1878, p. 57, pl. i.

² Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Territories, V, No. 4, Sept. 30, 1879, p. 570.

1881), or Foster's list of the Published Writings of George Newbold Lawrence (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 40, 1892), which contains a detailed list of the species named in honor of Lawrence. Seebohm (l. c., p. 24) gave *Turdus brunneus* as a synonym of *Merula leucops*, described by Taczanowski in 1877, but the status of the name need not be considered here. Ordinarily new specific names are not looked for in bibliographies, and since *Turdus lawrencii* has remained buried for 18 years, it seems desirable to place it on record in some more conspicuous place where it will be found by those who may have occasion to take up the nomenclature of South American Thrushes. — T. S. PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

Some New Records from Central New York. — Since April, 1894, when I recorded in 'The Auk' eight new species for 'Oneida County and its Immediate Vicinity,' I have been able to add four new records, making the total number of species and subspecies recorded from our territory 243. These four records are as follows, viz.:

Uria lomvia. — In Christmas week, 1894, the mounted letter carrier on the road between Utica and New Hartford captured one of these birds alive, finding it almost helpless in the road just outside of the city. It was kept alive for several days and after its death was mounted and preserved.

Mr. W. S. Johnson of Boonville has recorded two other specimens of this species taken the same month in the northern part of this county (Auk, Vol. XII, p. 177).

Colinus virginianus. — During 1894 Mr. William R. Maxon of Oneida wrote me that his father had seen a Quail near Oneida Lake, that he knew the bird well and had watched it for some time at only a short distance away. He also wrote me that a pair had nested on the farm of Lewis Maxon in the town of Verona about twenty years ago, that one had been seen at Vernon and one at Oneida Castle within a few years, and that a perfectly reliable gentleman informed him that a few Bob-whites were to be seen about his place every year. I then wrote to some of my sportsmen friends in that neighborhood, from one of whom I received the information that there was a small covey of these birds around the barns of a noted shooting man residing near Oneida Lake, that they were quite tame and he saw them often; but he would not shoot any of them, and intended to see to it that no one else did. So I think we may safely write this bird down in our list as rare, in the western part of the county.

Falco peregrinus anatum. — For years there has been a story that a pair of Golden Eagles nested every year on the cliffs near the head waters of the West Canada Creek, in the town of Morehouse, Hamilton County. This town is mostly in the Northern Wilderness of the State and these cliffs are miles from human habitation.

In August, 1895, I visited the neighborhood but failed to see either old or young birds, though my guide assured me that he had often seen them